## RELIGIOUS SERVICES YESTERDAY.

SERVICES AT CASTLE GA OUEN.

SERMON OF REV. T. W. CONWAY TO CAPTUN HAWKINS' ZOUAVES.

Yesterday morbing, at ten o'clock, the Rev T. W. C.2.

way, of the Baptist persuasion, and chaptain to the the star you way, of the Baptist persuasion, and chaptain to the the star you way, read the morning service of his charen to men at Castle Garden, and preached a most appropriate sermon, which they listened to with deep attention at sermon, which they listened to with deep attention. The galleries of the spacious building were preligionally and the star of the spacious building were preliging the star of the spacious building were preligious to the spaceton to the space on the occasion. The men were drawn up in lise the building to hear the word of God, and "

sented was both pleasing to the eye ar ...e scene prepreciative observer. Rev. Mr. C .. d heart of the apthe following text, which will away preached from 10.....'My son, if singer be found in Proverbs, i.,

The preacher said the entire thee, consent thou not."

The preacher said the entice thee, consent thou not."

of the text v in times like there the caution the preser are very applicable. Not only had ments war been carried on by the enticelor of sinners, but it was nurtured through years, and carefully planned by them. Enterown the formed the grass basis, and had proved the main incentive to secessia. Through it many had been led from the nobility of loyalty to the base perfect of weath and weeldly grown formed the batt by which thousands and occupied to our layer the twill slough of plander. After dwelling a little on matters bearing on the present state of our land, the preacher proceeded to give some sound instructions to the soldiers as to their city to themselves and the Union for which they were about to imperit their lives. He cautioned them against the use of injuor. The soldier's setely lay in resistance to will "Litocaneras. If the rebels who were drawn into the state of sec solon used that mighty panacea to which he had alluded, see what the result would have been. They would now, as in former times, be a happy and united people. But of signing men, bent on doing the work of their father. The devil, were ready with enticements to "lay wait, or blood"—to "lust privily for the innecent, without c ause." The present conflict demanded of each man the free use of a healthy mind, a healthy body, and a determ fined will to de right. If these virtues were extended to "he service of the American flag, they would not fail to "Accive the praise of their ountry, the praise of their for ends, and especially the praise of God.

At the conch asion of the service of their country, the praise of their for ends, and especially the praise of God.

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RELIGI OUS SERVICES AT UNION SQUARE.

SERMON OF REV. MR. COOKMAN—AID FOR THE AN-DERSON ZOUAVES.

The t ont in Union square, which is the headquarters of the A aderson Zouaves, was crowded to excess yesterday after soon by a large and respectable audience, mostly com peced of ladies, to assist at the religious services and he ar Rev. Mr. Cookman deliver a discourse, as an

Previous to the commencement of the exercises, Mr. C-U. Leigh, a merchant of this city, stepped forward to the front of the platform, and said that an inquiry had been made by several persons present, where were the soldiers that eight to be there? where were the Anders in Zonaves? The fact was that those men, who had left their homes and families, were so ragged and in want of the necessary clothing, that their officers deemed it inexpedient to bring them before the public. He hoped that the audience would come generously forward and give aid to the volunteers, as they were sadly in need of it. A collec-

wounteers, as they were sadly in need of it. A collection would be taken up at the conclusion of the exercises.

Mesers. Henry Clay and Geo. W. Bond were appointed to take up a collection.

Rev. Mr. Watkins, of the Twenty-seventh street Methodist church, offered up prayer.

The Rev. Mr. Cookman was then introduced, and proceeded with his discourse, which, of courae, was en the all absorbing war topic. He took his text from the 42d Psalm, commencing, "God is our refuge and our strength." He alluded to the storm of revolution which was now convolving the entire world. Civilization and ilberty were extending their giant course through every clime and land. That whirlwind of commotion which has shook the whole world has also passed over our own young republic. Passion ruled the hour. The crew which manned our ship of State had become mutineus. When the cry of "To arms, to arms' is resounding thoughout the length and breadth of the land; when our country is being transformed into a wild military camp, when men are speculating upon the probable results of the coming contest, then it becomes the duty of the pulpit to direct the thoughts of men to God, and whose hand alone can prevent and save. He is hurrying on that period when we shall know no North, no South, no East, no West; when our sectional strife shall cease through the love of God; and if we will only importune him, he will take the heim in his own hand and guide us out again into the broad sea of prosperity. He would ask those who had assembled there that afternoon to come and ofter their prayers to God, that he might bless the arms of those who were gone to fight the and guide us out again into the broad sea of prosperity. He would ask those who had assembled there that afternoon to come and offer their prayers to God, that he might bleat the arms of those who were gone to fight the battles of liberty. If it became necessary for us to sacrifice our blood, aye, our very lives, for the perpeluity of this glorious Union, then let us strengthen ourselves by prayer. "God is our refuge and our strength." Let us took over our great land, covering an area of nearly three millions of square miles. Look at its climate, remarkable for variety; its magnificent scenery, its broad inland seas, and all the advantages of an enlightened civilization. Why, it seemed that this continent had been cast in a finer mould than any other at the other side of the seas. Our citizens are covereigns in themselves. Our religious and literary institutions superior to any in the world. Bid not the seal of the Divine blessing seem to glow everywhere we turned? "God is our refuge and our strength." Call up the shade of the patriots of "70, and they would tell them that the source of their great enthusiasm and success was their trues in God. He (the reverend gentleman) believed that God

patriots of 70, and they would tell them that the source of their great enthusiasm and success was their trust in God. He (the reverend gentleman) believed that God was never nearer this country than at the present moment. This, then, would be an occasion of congratulation and blessing to all. The reverend gentleman then dwelt eloquently on the various points which brought about our present sational troubles. Some of our Southern States had withdrawn from the Union which had been comented by the blood of our forefathers. They had fired upon and shot down the flag our country; inaugurated privateering, bloodshed and murder, and now the retribution of Heaven should come. They had tried to overthrow the linest government that ever the sun shore upon. He could hardly believe that such a state of affairs could have existed even for a second. He was a minister of Christ and of peace, but he carried with him a patriot's heart and a burning love for his country. What should they do if a mob rushed through the streets of New York destroying property and committing murder and atrocities of all hues? Why, of course, they would repel the invaders. This was precisely the position of the federal government at the present day. Our flag must float, our Union must be preserved, traitors must be put down, and the flag which was shot down from the walls of Fort Sumter will yet wave triumphantly over every fortress in the country, and be carried from North to South, from East to West. The reverend gentleman co-cluded a lengthy and splendid discourse by an appeal to the ladies of New York to come forward and assist the volunteers, which moved many of the sex present to tears.

At the conclusion of the preacher's remarks a collection was taken up for the benefit of the Anderson Zouaves, some six handred in number, when a handsome sum was soon raised.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES IN BROOKLYN.

THE FOURTEENTH REGIMENT AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC-ADDRESS BY THE REV. MR. INSKIP. ETC. The Fourteenth regiment, Colonel Wood, attended Divine worship in the Academy of Music yesterday after noon. Not on the most brilliant opera night did the theatre present a more picturesque, not so theatrical effect, nor was it so well filled on any night of the season The Honorable Moses Odell, M. C. elect. Colonel Wood Lieutenant Colonel Fowler, Major Jordan, Revs. Dr Farley and J. D. Inskip, and other leading citizens ap peared on the stage, and Stewart's band occupied the

The exercises commenced with the "Red, White an Blue," sung by the whole house, led by the band. Dr. Farley read a passage from Scripture, then offered up an eloquent prayer, in which the Lord of Hosts was invoke to nerve the arms of these patriot soldiers in the time of battle, and when victory shall perch on their banners to incline their hearts to mercy and forbearance. Fur thermore, to soften the hearts of the disobedient, so that we may once more become a great nation, whose Lord is

od.

The hymn—"Before Jehovah's Awful Throne," was seen sung by the congregation, accompanied by the

Rev. Mr. laskip, who is chaplain of the regiment, wore Rev. Mr. Icskip, who is chaplain of the regiment, wore an officer's uniform with a sword girded on his loins, then addressed the citizen soldiery. He had so recently been transfermed from a pastor to a chaplain, he said, that he knew not how to express himself properly. He had never in his life carried anything like this—pointing to his sword, (laughter)—but if any body attempted to impose upon them, then he would have no conscientious scrupies about using it with what little skill he hoped to obtain under Col. Wood and his associates. He had no deubt about his conforming to the circumstances of his new position, and in a little time he should feel as much at home with the regiment as in any church, and encever to discharge the detice devolving upon him. He would now make a few remarks incidental to the present chief, without attempting a regular sormon. In the 17th crisis, without attempting a regular sermon. In the 17th chapter of the book of Exodus the following passages occur-

And it came to pass when Moses upheld his hand, that Israel prevailed and when he let down his hand

that Israel prevailed; and when he let down his band Amalek prevailed.

But Mones' hands were heavy, and they took a stone, and put it under him, and he sat thereon, and Aaron and Hir stayed up his hands, the one on the one side and the other on the other; and his hands were steady until the going down of the sun.

And Jeshus discomfitted Amalek and his people with the edge of the sword.

In the illustration of this passage two things were to be considered. The government of this country was entailed to the hearty support and co operation and sympathy of all the people of the land. Moses had gone up to offer prayer to field when israel was engaged with the heart of Amalek in deadly strife. He lifted up one hand so the Lord, and held in his other hand the rod which was the caving of the people but Moses' hands were beary and As, on and Hur came and stayed them, and then the children of Israel prevailed. The sympathy of the people with the Soverment is strictly religious; not because a particular individual is at the head of the executive, but because the government is right, and there are no other way of show, "Your sympathy than this. The

Pence Society will tell as that we on, the to love our enemy. So we will and we ought to 1. To our a therm breibren so esmestly that we ought to 'sach them to behave themselves. (Laugher and applause.) We ought to teach them to obey the law. As he said at the Board of Coaference not far from this place.—A man's duty is to be ve his country, and if necessary, die for its institutions. A store over the said to the ham.

deceived the primary our sentences are restricted. The process of it the people were with them, but the process of it the people were with them, but the process of it the people were with them, but the process of it to come and accoperate with the government. It has severe the process of the people were with them to the process of the people were with them to come and the process of them. This invasion commenced long before the outrage at Fort Sunter and the secreticality are doing the goal of them. This invasion commenced long before the outrage at Fort Sunter and the secreticality are doing the goal of the people with them. The other, the process of the people with them. The other of the people with them to the people with them. The other of the people that of peace and fore searching long of artitlery. (Fremendous cheering.) He did not think they'd have much lighting to do, but well do it well. (Cheera, life told his wife some time ago that if he had got a chance he should go. Last Friday he received a not one process of the people. The position." His wife was engaged at the three in making up accessaries for the army, and he and to her if the position. It is wife was engaged at the three in making up accessaries for the army, and he and to her if the position. But only here, thoughters.) People might say, how very strange for a clearyment to be in such a position but could they see the letters he was receiving, they would not-think so a more than the people with the people

SERVICES IN THE PARK BARRACKS. Yesterday morning religious services were held in the Park barracks, for the benealt of the soldiers. As soon

Park harracks, for the benefit of the soldiers. As soon as the regiment from Vermont had left, portions of Colonels Sickles, Baker and Pratt's regiments, numbering in the aggregate one thousand men, took possession of the barracks in the Park. At eleven o'clock the respective companite formed in line and proceeded to the dining hall, where the religious services were held, conducted by the Rev. C. C. Goss. The exercises were commenced by the singing of a hymn.

"Am I a soldier of the cross," followed by reading an appropriate selection of scripture from the prophecy of Daniel. Prayer was then offered by the difficienting dergyman, in which the President of the United States, the Cabinet, Gen. Scott, and the Northern army were specially remembered, and the blessing of God invoked upon them. Another hymn was sung, after which Rev. Mr. Goss proceeded to deliver an address appropriate to his audience, which was listened to attentively by the volunteers.

THE SCRIPTURES DISTRIBUTED AMONG THE SOLDIERS.
ANNUAL SERMON BEFORE THE NEW TORK BIBLE

SOCIETY. The annual sermon before the New York Bible Society was preached in the Madison avenue Presbyterian church (Rev. Dr. Adams') last evening, by the Rev. R. W. Henry, paster of the Scotch Presbyterian church in Four tsenth street. "Go ye into all the world and preach the Gospel to every creature," were the words of the text and the theme, as the text implies, was the universa dissemination of the Scriptures. The reverend gentle-man in an eloquent strain dwelt upon the adap tation of the Bible to the natural, moral and spiritual necessities of man, pointed cut the duty of the Church in its circulation, and duty of the Church in its circulation, and glanced at many of the motives for prosecuting the work. In closing his exhortation to the Church upon the necessity of vigorous efforts in advancing the cause, he said, all that was necessary was for Christians to rally around the standard of the Cross with the same unanimity with which our loyal citizens were now rallying around the insulted banner of the country and rushing with one accord to its defence. After a brief appeal for pecuniary assistance, a collection was taken up for the benefit of the society.

insulted banner of the country and rushing with one accord to its defence. After a brief appeal for pacuniary assistance, a collection was taken up for the benefit of the society.

The Rev. Dr. Adams, by request, read an extract from a letter written by Mr. Pierson, Agent of the American Bible Society, showing the efforts which have been made to circulate the Scriptures among our volunteer soldiers. The extract is as follows:—

Up to this (Saturday) evening I have, with the aid of Messrs. Gardner and Schaffer—the latter attending to the Germana—circulated among the volunteer forces being raised in this city 18,733 Testaments and Bibles. The book used is generally the small pocket cloth gilt festament for the men, and the Testament and Fraims of the size next larger, morocco gilt, with tucks, for the commissioned officers. Twenty-two American regiments and flive German regiments have been thoroughly supplied. Six more regiments, one of which is French, are in the course of being supplied. These are all our own city regiments. Not one of them, with the single exception of the Sixpinth (which being distinctively Roman Catholic the offer was not made), has left the city from the commencement of the war excitement until now without being furnished with copies of the Scriptures. In addition to this, as a part of our proper work, we are endeavoring to supply all the regiments which come to this city from abroad and pass through, or make a temporary sojourn here. At the beginning several such regiments passed through without attention, owing to the press of work which we were under in the supply of our own troops. This, we hope, will not again occur. The regiments passed through without attention, owing to the press of work which we were under in the supply of our own troops. This, we hope, will not again occur from Enda, and two from Amsterdam, in this State, were found destitute of the Scriptures, and were supplied. In regard to the reception of the books, it may be said to have been, with few exceptions, favorable.

next Sunday evening a public meeting would be held in laying Hall for the purpose of making a statement of the work performed by the society in supplying Bibles and Tertament to the troops, or which occasion addresses to be delivered by distinguished gentlemen.

OF J. LARRIE KEESE. THEBIAL -

the funeral of I jarrie Koese, we the Eighth company, National Guard, who was killed by the accidental explosion of a musket at Camp Cameron, hear Washington, on Thursday morning last, tok place yesterday afternoon rom Christ church, Brooklyn. The ceremony was an acceedingly imposing affair, and was witnessed by the cite of South Brookly". The peculiar and melancholy circumstances altending Mr. Keese's death, his great popularity in social and literary circles and the presence of the military, all contributed to rander the scene pec harly solemn and interesting. Linton street, from Harly solemn and interesting. Linton street, from Harlison street to First place, who througed with Indies and gentlemen, while the church was crowded to such excess that it was with extreme difficulty that even the most intimate friends of deceased could gain admit-

At a few minutes before three o'cleak the hearse containing the body of deceased drove up before the church door. The coffin was then carried into the editics and placed in the chancel by six members of the Guard, who acted as pall-bearers on the occasion, and were dressed in full uniform. Then followed the reading of the burial service by the Roy. Dr. Canfield, which was exceedingly impressive in its character, and drew tears from almost every person in the building. The service being concluded, the relatives and friends of deceased then took their last view of the corpse. First came the youthful widow of deceased—the bride of an hour, as it were—whose lamentations found an calo in every heart; then followed the mother, brothers and sisters of deceased, who took an equalty affectionate leave of the dead, and then the concourse of friends. Finally, when all had taken leave of the corpse, and the coffin was about to be removed to the hearse, there arose a wild, pleroing shrick from the beraved whow, which sent a thrill through every one within reach of the sound. Seldom has it been our lot to winness a scene so touching and solemn as that which was enacted yesterday at Christ church. Even the guards shed tears, and away out in the streets, several yards from the church door, the women wept like call-dren.

The could baying been placed in the hearse, a procession of the could be a process. At a few minutes before three o'clock the hearse con

yards from the church door, the women wept like caldren.

The could having been placed in the hearse, a procession was formed, and the cortege moved towards Greenwood in the following order.—

Reserve corps and honorary members of the Eighth company National Guard, in citizens dress, acting asan escort—100 men.

Two platoons of the Ninth regiment, in uniform, numbering sixty men, preceded by a dum corps.

The hearse, attended by tweive pall-bearers of the National Guard, in uniform, commanded by Sergeant Kittle.

Carriages containing the relatives of deceased.

There were twenty-five carriages in the procession, many of which were cocupied by the first families in the city, and not a few military notables. Captain Holbrook, aided by Sergeant Ferry, of the Taird district police, aided in preserving order, and proved themselves very efficient. At least five thousand persons must have been present to witness the funeral.

## THE SOLDIERS OF OUR CITY.

THE FIFTEENTH REGIMENT. Colonei J. McLeod Murphy, commanding the Fifteenth regiment (engineers and telegraphers), has issued the following order:-

HEADQUARTERS FIFTHENTH REGIMENT INFANTRY, HEADQUARTES FIFTESTII REGIMENT INSENTRY, INEW YORK, May 12, 1861. )
The companies of this regiment will be mustered their captains at company headquarters, at 10 A. M., to morrow (Monday). Immediately after each Captain w march his company, without waiting for any other, the Bellevue Garden, foot of Eightieth street, East rive and report his arrival and the strength of his community to the Adjutant who will be in waiting there. The contains will as soon as possible after their arrival at Bell the strength of his community will as soon as possible after their arrival at Bell them. vanies will as soon as possible after their arrival at B rue be mustered into the service of the United Sta and receive their arms and equipments.

By order Juo. McLeod Murphy, Colonel.

WALTER L. CASSIN, Acting Adjutant

THE FIFTY-FIFTH REGIMENT. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

The Fifty fifth regiment, Garde Lafayette, have from the beginning of our national troubles volunteered themselves m masse to the government, and are ready to take the oath for any length of time. This noble regiment, the oath for any length of time. This noble regiment, composed entirely of patriotic foreigners, could have mustered over eight hundred men ready for action, but it seems they have been forgotten, and, therefore, every member feels the slight.

Please to publish the above, that the Governor of the State may give us some satisfactory answer regarding the negligence with which our regiment has been treated, and oblige very much a member of

FIRST COMPANY ZOUAVES GARDE LAFAYETTE.

THE NINTH REGIMENT.

HEADQUARTERS COMPANY F, NINTH REGIMENT NEW YORK, May 11, 1861. Seeing in your issue of to day a letter purporting come from several members of the Ninth regiment, said letter reflecting on the character of our superior officers (those commanding the brigade), we would most respecthave the regiment forwarded to the seat of war. As yet they have proved unsuccessful; but trusting they will at length succeed, we hereby disclaim any knowledge of, or complicity with, the letter in your issue of this date. Having all confidence in every officer of the Niath regiment, and also of the Third brigade, we know they will do us justice if it can be obtained.

RECRUITS FOR THE SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT. in height, are wanted to join the regiment immediately, at Georgetown. Apply at the recruiting station, No. 42 Prince street, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M., and 4 o'clock P. M. hundred ablebodied men, not less than 5 feet 834 inches

McLEOD MURPHY'S REGIMENT.

J. McLood Murphy's regiment will be mustered into the United States service early this week. Captain Chester, telegraph engineer, can take operators who can pass inspection, into ranks for two or three days more only. They will serve as privates except when called on telegraph duty, when pay will be high. The queta being full, no more regiments will be accepted at present. Send word by telegraph to Captain S. Chester, New York, immediately, if read; mmediately, if ready.

THE BANNOCKBURN BATTALION.

GENTLEMEN-Conscious of the responsibilities imposed by your business sacrifices-conscious of the obligations owe to your families and your future as soldiers of a great and free nation, I have by an arrangement entirely honorable, attached the Bannockburn Battalion to the British Volunteers. The reasons are as follows—First—The British are an accepted corps. Second—its numerical enrolment is satisfactory—that the attachment of the battalion under my command will place it in position to be mustered immediately into active service. Third—That the motives which induced the organization of the corps comprehend the enlightened and fafthful sentiments which actuate the feeling of the battalion under my command. Fourth—That the subsistence of the wives and families of the men under my command can only be provided for by attachment to an accepted corps. Fifth—That the commandant of the British Volunteers is a qualified commissioned officer of the British army, who volunteers his services to this great republic from his enlightened sentiments and chivalrous character. Gentlemen, war is a fearful alternative to adjust disputes. It is, however, the inevitable consequence of principles operating on the economy of civilisation, where one nation or the section of a nation retrogrades while the other advances. There is nothing in the destruction of human life, in such issues, which common sense contemplates with childish horror. All men are born to die. If this debt has to be cancelled under the urgency of war, it is not an oppression, but we requirement, lawful in its nature and therefore just in the severity of its demand. Thank God, I am providing against the outrages on defenceless virtue and innocence, incident to the consequence of war. The men under my command have characters homes and families. Their precious blood will be pour out to sustain the authority of the constitution, and the plorious immunities which its enlightened authors conferred upon the oppressed of all nations. If the Northern legions are composed of the material such as I commanded, not even in the hour of recling carmage will our sisters, and other little innocente of the South, have reason to fear that the sanctity of virtue and innocence will be outraged. The tra conorable, attached the Bannockburn Battalion to the British Volunteers. The reasons are as follows -First-

THE EXCELSIOR BRIGADE. A COMPANY OF THE PHILADELPHIA BUENA VIST RANGERS ATTACHED Captain Edward W. Powers' company, numbering on

undred men, of the Buena Vista Rangers, of Philadelphia, the same which carried away in triumph a secession flag from the leader of the mob at Baltimore, have been at tached to General Sickles' Excessor Brigade. They arrived about a week ago, und have been quartered at No. 444 Broadway, where they were inspected and musters.

THE NATIONAL ZOUAVES AT SANDY HOOK Complaints are made by the regiment of Zonaves now quartered at Sandy Hook that their rations are not of a most abundant or superior character. A correspondent writes that the beds are insufficient, and the accommodations wretched. The men are drilled early in the morn ing, and afterwards kept waiting several hours for break fast. This meal consists of two small piaces of meat one piece of bread and a small quantity of poor coffee The other meals of ther but little from the breakfast. The The other hears of her notice that brise a commission properties of the peckelly as these men, situated on a barren, to fand, remote from any populated place, are supply their wants from their private purpe.

JACKSON LIGHT INFANTRY. Company K of this regiment, under command of Captain Broderick and Lieutenant Lynch, being desirous of filling up their ranks, have opened two offices for the recep-tion of recruits, one at No. 46 Centre street, and the

other at the corner of First avenue and Third street. Those wishing to join this company must apply early, as it will shortly be inspected and mustered into the govern-

THE NATIONAL UNION RANGERS. "ingal Union D.

John W. Latson, have enrolled two full companies, and are still actively recruiting. W. H. Carroll and McNally are the captains of these companies ...m. riegton is Acting Quartermaster of the ... and H. Fariegiment.

WASHINGTON VOLUNTEERS.

Major Taylor inspected, on Saturday evening, Company B, eighty-rix men, and the following named officers were elected.—Alexander Warren Smith, Captain; James W. Winter, Lleutenant, and Anthony F. Finch, Ensign. Companies G, I and K are seen to be inspected also. As no more volunteers are to be accepted by the State, a good opportunity is offered for recruits to go into immediate service. Quarters will be assigned for this regiment within a day or two. BRITISH VOLUNCEERS. Company F, of the New York British Volunteers, under the command of Captain James C. Robertson, late of her

British Majesty's forces in India, is now forming at the Mercer House. As this company is now nearly full, early application is necessary. Scotchmen are particularly in-vited to enroll themselves. THE SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HEBALD. Saturday's paper we perceive, among the returne members of the Seventy first regiment, the names of R. L. White and E. S. Leayeraft, of Company H. We beg you will centradict this, as the above mentioned gentlemen have not returned, and will not return until their services are no longer required. WM. H. DELANO, J. H. LEAYCRAFF.

A CHANCE FOR IMPATIENT SOLDIERS. A regiment is now in course of organization at 506 roadway, where men, but from these regiments deained in this city, may enrol themselves on presentation of a certificate of discharge from their commandants. Pay and subsistence commence immediately upon signing the roll. The regiment is to be commanded by a distinguished officer of the Mexican war.

THE BROOKLYN PHALANY

AN APPEAL TO PATRIOTIC CITIZENS The regiment now being enrolled in Brooklyn, under the name of the Brooklyn Phalanx, desires to call the attention of the patriotic citizens of Long Island to the ne cessity of sending in contributions for the maintenance of the men enrolled in this regiment. Some three hundred men have already enlisted and many of them are without employment, and have, therefore, to be taken care of by the generous support of the citizens of Brookiya. By the union with this regiment of several companies from the interior towns of Long Island it is fully expected to be ready for inspection in the course of the ceming week. It is to be hoped, therefore, that this regiment, representing as it will the patriotism of the men of Long Island, may call out liberal contributions from all classes in order to its equipment and mustering into the United States service. The Hon. Nelson Cross or Dr. F. E. Martindale will always be present at headquarters, Musical Hall, corner of Fulton and Orange streets, to receive contributions or subscriptions that may be sent in. essity of sending in contributions for the maintenance of

NEWTOWN (L. I.) REGIMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

The Fifteenth regiment has been notified for three of four weeks to be ready at twelve hours' notice to march to the defence of the country. Like nearly all others they were not full. The Newtowners offered to send one they were not full. The Newtowners offered to send one company, if they could be equipped. On application to the Union Defence Committee they generously offered to give \$1,000, provided 1 Newtown would raise by subscription \$2,000 more for the same object. They raised not only the amount required, but \$1,000 more for an aid fund, in quick time. The company was organized, uniformed and ready. Now we are told we cannot go without enisting for two years. We are willing and anxious to go for three months, and if we do not this up the job in that time we will stay until it is completed. Many of we are mechanics, and earn from \$10 to \$30 a week. We do not go to make money but serve and save our country. There are plenty of men to fill the regular army with who cannot do better. The intelligent farmer and mechanic, who can earn from \$1,000 to \$1,500 a year, do not want to be compelled to join the regular army for two or three years. We know we are the men that are needed on this occasion, and why not let us go?

W.

SERENADE TO JUDGE McCUNN.

The compliment of a serenade was paid to Judge (Colonel) McCunn, on Satuday night last, by the residents of the Sixteenth ward. It was prompted by feelings of respect for, and approval of the patriotic conduct of the Judge in his decisive and gallant response to the dictates of duty, at a time when the peace of the country and the integrity of the Union were threatened by disloyal and dangerous men. His efforts to expedite the passage of troops through Maryland, at a time when the capital was threatened with danger, and when it was expected that every foot of ground from Annapolis to Washington would be bloodily contested, and the fact that he is raising a regiment to act against the he is raising a regiment to act against the traitors who are in arms against the government, have wen golden opinions from his fellow citizens, but more particularly from the residents of his own ward, who gave expression thereto by serenading him at his house on Saturday night.

An immense crowd, among whom were a large number of the most respectable men of the ward, assembled in front of the Judge's house, attended by a very excellent band of music, the strains from which first announced to

band of music, the strains from which first announced to the Judge the presence of such a concourse of riends. A deputation from outside then entered, and in response to the source of the count of the country and bowed him acknowled meetic. When the crowd delighted to call him, stepped on the balcony and bowed him acknowled meetic. When the country and bowed him acknowled meetic. When the country are delighted to the variety when he did not country and the country and the country and the country and the country in the country in the country in the country in the country meetic of a citizens duty. He, with themselves, owed a sacred duty to the fing and to the country much, and he was but performing a duty to a people and a government which he loved, when he threw himself into the first rain of their defenders at a time that the honored fing and the revered constitution of the list rain of their defenders at a time that the honored fing and the revered constitution when he stood also from the wordy and senseless contest, and even when the manness of Southern demangogues at last passed, regardless of the feelings of the southern people, their ordinances of Southern demangogues at last passed, regardless of the feelings of the southern people, their ordinances of Southern demangogues at last passed, regardless of the feelings of the southern people, their ordinances of Southern demangogues at last passed, regardless of the feelings of the southern people, their ordinances of Southern demangogues at last passed, regardless of the feelings of the southern people, their ordinances of Southern demangogues at last passed, regardless of the feelings of the southern people, their ordinances of southern demangogues at last passed, regardless of the feelings of the southern people, their ordinances of southern demandors of the people of the southern and preceding the face of secession in South Carolina and preceding the face of secession in South Carolina and preceding the face of secession in South Carolina and preceding t

THE NAVAL GRADUATES. The Midshipmen of the third class, on board the Const tution, have been ordered to sea. About forty of them arrived here yesterday, and detachments were sent on to Boston and Philadelphia. Those intended for the Brooklyn Navy Yard are at present stopping at the Metre-politan Hetel. NEWS FROM VIRGINIA.

OUTRAGE ON AN AMERICAN SCHOONER BY THE SECESSIONISTS. From the log of schooner D. S. Williams. arrived on Saturday evening from Dichmond, Va., we

port of Richmond in tow of steaming Sea Brd, bound for New York, with tobacco and passengers. At half past one o'clock P. M. came to anchor below Warwick's bar; the tog returned to town for the captain at six o'clock P. M. captain came down by land. May 5 commenced with fog and calm. At ten o'clock A. M. the tug came down and took us in tow for City Point. At three o'clock P. M the steam boat David Currie, with eight soldiers on board, mot us, and ordered us not to pass City Point At four o'clock P. M. came to anchor at the Point; the captain and two passengers were then conveyed to the shore by the tug, in order to ascertsin the cause of thus being stopped, when they were met by old and young, black and white, all called soldiers. They said they had two runawys on board which they wanted to get ashore. They ordered the tug to take them on board the schooser. One old soldier demarred somewhat, as he had left his knife at home, but having no one to go for it insuly concluded to go on board, which they all attempted to do, but upon getting alongside there were but four that could get on board. At five o'clock P. M. they got their prisoners on shore, and we proceeded down the river. At half-past live P. M. the steaming W. W. Towns came alongside, with eight soldiers, and demanded he captain to come on board the tug with his papers. Could find no flaws in the papers, so they allowed us to proceed provided we would report them in New York ready for all the Northern army, and the bold leader declared that he would rever sheath his sword until they had gained the victory (which promise he may keep if he succeeds in obtaining run sufficient to keep him as drunk all the time as he was then). He then left us, uttering bitter curses upon the entire North We then proceeded down over the bar and anchored for the night. May 6, at live A. M. got underway and worked down the river: at seven A. M were again met by the W. W. Towns, with her complement of eight soldiers; they now informed us that we could not pass the fort. Consequently we were again compelled to anchor. The captain then went to the fort to ascertain the cause of his detention, but could get no satisfaction, as all professed ignorance of the matter. He was told that he must go to the Governor. After they had been shown a regular pass signed by that official, the captain then took the tug for Richmond, and the schooner was sent back up the river, for they expected an engagement soon, and wanted her out of the range of their gans, the mate acting ascaptain. As passengers were then conveyed to the shore by the tug, in order to ascertsin the cause of

VIRGINIAN RAIDS INTO MARYLAND.

VIRGINIAN RAIDS INTO MARYLAND.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE GOVERNORS OF MARYLAND AND VIRGINIA.

The following correspondence has taken place between Gov. Hicks and Gov. Letcher:—

Executive Chamber, Frederick, May 1, 1861.

His Excellared Join Letcher, Governor of Virginia near the boundary of our State and Virginia, have complained to me of outrages committed upon their property by the troops of Virginia now stationed at or near Harper's Ferry, and also by irresponsible bodies of citizens of your commonwealth. Cattle, grain, &c., have been setzed; cenal boats laden with produce have been detained; private houses have been insulted and threatened. I am confident that these outrages have been committed without orders from you; but your Excellency will readily perceive that they are liable to provoke hostilities between your people and those who suffer from such unlawful acts. Such collision will be as much deplored by your Excellency as by me; and I am sure you will readily consent to do all in your power to avert it. Believing that it is the desire of the people of Maryland, even those who have suffered from these depredations, to preserve amicable relations with Virginia, I do most earnestly advise that you warn the perpetrators of the outrages complained of that their acts are unlawful, and that you take immediate steps to prevent a recurrence thereof.

EXECUTIVE DEFARRMENT,

RECHMOND, VA., May 3, 1951.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, RICHMOND, VA., May 3, 1881. His Excellency Thomas H. Hicks, Governor of Mary His Excellency Thomas H. Hicks. Governor of Maryland.—Sir—Your letter from Froderickjeity, of May 1, was received this morning. It will be communicated immediately to Col. Jackson, commanding at Harper's Ferry, with instructions to inquire into the facts, and make reserved to receive the reserved to the control of the c port to me. I desire to cultivate amicable relations with the people of Maryland, and with this view will give in-structions to Col. Jackson to restrain those under his command from all acts of violence and lawlessness. So soon as I receive a report from that officer I will com-municate further with you. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN LEICHER.

MISCELLANEOUS VIRGINIA WAR NEWS.

REIGN OF TERROR AT RICHMOND. A complete reign of terror seems to exist at the capital of the Old Dominion. The local journals are continually calling upon the authorities to provide means of defend for the city, and by recent papers we find that arson seems, to some extent, to prevail within its limits. The seems, to some extent, to prevail within its limits. The Enquirer tries to throw the blame of this state of things on the North. In its issue of May 10 it says:—The South is full of secret emissaries. Detailed reports of all our preparations are regularly transmitted to the enemy. The spy and the incendiary are about our homes and hearthstones. The "dre bell in the night" is become a familiar sound. Arison is aiready a favorite weapon of the enemy. Six fires a night is a moderate average for these casualties in Richmond.

Provisions are at war panic prices, and, with dissension in their midst, Elchmond is completely under the influence of terror.

in their midst, Elchmond is completely under the influence of terror.

OLD POINT.

The Norfolk Argus of May 7 gives the following as the latest from Old Point:

We learn from a reliable source that there are between twelve and thirteen hundred volunteers at Fort Monroe, and about three hundred regular troops.

On Sunday one hundred and fifty Massachusetts troops were landed from the United States steamer Baltic, to complete the regiments at the fort. The Baltic left for New York.

About thirty vessels, mostly of small size, are off Old Point, detained by Pendergrast. Among them is a large Richmond ship, from South America, with a cargo of 3,000 bags of coffee, bound up James river. A bomb shell was fired, and exploded just ahead of her, as she came up from sea.

ame up from sea.
The steamer Keystone State is at the Point.
The Quaker City is actively engaged in blockading the
out of James river.

The Steamer Reys.

The second of James river.

The second of Manual Properties and the Point.

The second of Manual Properties and the Point.

The steamer Maittioner runs regularly between Old Point and Wash.

The Steamer Baltimore runs regularly between Old Point and Wash.

The Richmond Disp. of of May 10 says.—We are glad to learn that the preparations for the defence of Norfolk to learn that the preparations for the defence of Norfolk are of the most complete of aracter, and that our seasor of the most complete of aracter, and that our seasor is now able to laugh to scort the Yankee invaders. We learn also that the batteries on the York and the James are of a very formidable character, and can sink with ease any fleet that would be foolhardly should be attempt the passage of the river.

attempt the passage of the river.

FIGHTING MEN OF VIRGINIA.

The same paper says.—We are glad to learn that whole of Virginia is arming to meet the invader, a distant there is no disposition to be over squeamish about what are called "improved arms." The fact is, the old Virginia rifle is as good a weapon as was ever invented. We have a hundred thousand men who can use that rifle, most of whom are among the best marksmen in the world. The twenty thousand confederate troops on their way here may be more thoroughly disciplined than some of our mountaineers, but they cannot be braver men or better shots. As for the horsemen of Virginia, the North, with all its resources, cannot produce such a formidable body.

GUERILLA WARFARE.

It further advices — We must again impress upon our

GUERILLA WARFARE.

It further advices — We must again impress upon our friends throughout Virginia the value of this species of warfare. Nothing harasses an enemy upon his march as much as the constant hornet sting of guerillas. They are an adversary who cannot be caught with ease or avoided. They come unexpectedly, drop their man here and there, are off and on again in a moment, and cause infinite perplexity and danger.

finite perplexity and danger.

TROOPS EN ROUTE FOR VIRGINIA.

The Jackson Mistainpian gives the following information:—The Charley Clark Rifies (from Jederson county), Capt. Milane, and the Natchez Fencibles, Capt. Black burn, reached this city on Friday, and will proceed this merning to their dectionation, which is understood to be in the direction of Virginia. These are fine looking, well of canized companies, in spiendid fighting trim.

The Raymond Fencibles, as fine a specimen of soldiery as ever trod the earth—commanded by our popular agree trod the earth—commanded by our popular agree trod the carth—commanded by our popular agree of the carth—commanded by our popular agree of the carth—commanded by our popular agree of the carth—commander of the comment. They proceeded on their way for the carther of the well remark that two thousand in this comment.— various portions of the State, Mississippi troops, from Six thousand more are will be on the march this well.

resting on their arms impatient to be called to duty, and rew companies are forming every day. The Lynchburg Friguena saws he Second regiment of Mississippi youngers, one thousand strong vacant to yesterday, and were quartered in yesterday, and were quartered in the calcyles. They are well armed and are more locking men. The reputation of their State for bravery and valor will not suffer in the key and of this noble looking regiment. We learn the more regiments in Mississippi ready to march.

CATTI FOR THE ARMY.

The Hardy who states as follows:—A drove of thirty head of fat cattle, contributed by the farmers of this county, to feed the army of Virginia, now concentrated at Herper's Ferry, left this place on Saturday morning last for their decimation. (noon) o'clock, the schooner Daniel S. Williams left the

ast for their destination.

PROVISIONS.

The Danville correspondent of the Richmond Disputch writes as follows.—Some of our citizens, in consequence of rumours that we would not be able to get enough baces, sent cut romers, and from the best information I have there has been bought up in the adjacent counties in North Carelina and this State between 160,000 and 200,000 lbs as nice bacen and lard as you ever saw. We have a large quantity of corn on hand and as much flour as will be consumed, if not more. We have also the finest prospect for wheat we have had for years, and many of our farmers are planting corn in their cest to-bace land. So we can furnish the army something to cat up this way.

LETTER FROM HARPER'S PERRY.

bacco hand. So we can furnish the army something to cat up this way.

LETTER FROM HARPER'S FERRY.

The correspondent of the Alexandria Gazette, writing from Harper's Ferry, May 7, says.—The news of the seizure of the Relay House by the Northern troops was received here yesterday. On Sunday 500 Kentuckians reached here. They were without arms, except bowic knives and pistols. In Tennessee and Kentucky blue linsey, well fitting their stout muscular forms, they presented quite an agreeable and formidable appearance. They are in high spirits and disposed to grumble at nothing except inactivity. A large body of troops will, to day, gather at Grafton, under the command of Major Baykins, of Richmond. Cavalry companies are forming all along the border counties, and the very first strengt that is made by Northern freeps to invade Virginia are army of 10,060 horsemen will rise up before them.

CANNON MADE IN NEW ORLEANS.

CANNON MADE IN NEW ORLEANS.

The Richmend Whip says.—Rified cannon are being made at Leed's foundry, in New Orleans, and it will be able to turn out this superior artillery in any quantity.

## NEWS FROM PENSACOLA.

PRIVATE LETTER FROM A SOLDIER IN FORT PICKENS.

PENSACOLA, May 2, 1861. Fort Pickens Reinforced—An Attack to be Made on Penac-cola—United States Ships off Penacola—The Forces and Fortifications of the Secessionists—A Bombardment Daily

Expected, &c., &c.
You must excuse my first letter, as I had only a few minutes to write before the steamer sailed. It was the steamer Atlantic, that came here with troops and stores for Fort Pickens, which is well held by the United States forces, and we have been reinforcing it with troops, rms and ammunition, for we expect to attack Per in a short time. We are making great preparations for its in the form of drilling with big guns, small arms and boats.

in a short time. We are making great preparations for it in the form of drilling with big guns, small arms and boats. We have here the sloop Brocklyn, the frigate Isabella, the ship St. Louis, the storeship Supply and the steam gunboat Wyandot, in all mounting about 100 guns and carrying 1,500 men; and there are three or four more large frigates expected here every day, besides four steamers, with troops for this fort. All here are in good health, and talk about the taking of this place the same as they would about taking a good dinner, and the troops think it a mere nothing, for they have been on the frontiers about five years fighting Indians, and are well trained to fighting, which is as natural to them as eating. The steamer has just arrived with 500 more troops and stores for Pickens.

We have a little plot boat here that we use for boarding vessels with, as no vessels are allowed to go in or out without being overhauled by one of our officers.

There are great preparations making on the other side to receive us, and I expect that we will get a warm reception, for they have two forts—Barrancas and McRae—with sand fortifications four miles long, all mounting about 160 guns, some few tex inch guns and a few mortars, but mostly small guns. They have about 6,000 men, and there is no discipline among them. They are nearly all of them thieves and blacklegs that were picked up round the docks in New Orleans and Mobile, who had no place to go to but the State prison or join the secessionists; and what can they expect them to a gainst well drilled soldiers? It is as much as the officers can do to keep them from killing each other; they are always fighting among themselves, and what can they expect selem then as them to do whon the time for fighting comes? Nothing at all; but I hope that it will be estiled without bloodsned. If it is done so it will have to be done very soon, or it will be too late, for we expect orders from Col. Brown very soon to commence the bombardment, he having the command here.

LETTER FROM ONE OF THE VERMONTERS. HOW HE WAS TREATED AND WHAT HE SAW IN NEW YORK. MAY 11, 1861.

MAY 11, 1861.

DEAR FRIENDS OF THE OLD GREEN MOUNTAINS:—Our boys arrived in New York on Friday. We were marched downs Broadway to the City Hall, and kept in the Park until about seven o'clock, when it commenced raining; them we were marched into the City Hall, or a place like what we call in Evident it he feel. we call in Rutland "the jail;" at least we had to pass through the grates for the first time. One of our gay number said that they could not keep him in there all number said that they could not keep into a label and hight, for he hadn't had his supper, and said he had money in his pocket, and would go over that railing, sentine or no sentinel. But soon we were marched into the barracks, our guns stacked, and then some of us got the senting. Boys imagine our surprise and out for the evening. Boys, imagine our surprise and good feelings at finding our old friend and Green Moun-tain boy, D. S. D., whom we have spent many a happy day with, and hope to again, after we get Jeff. Davis' scalp. tain boy, D. S. D, whom we have spent many a happy day, with, and hope to again, after we get Jeff. Davis' scalp. Now I will tell you what we saw:—First, D. took us to Barnun's Museum, where we saw all those things we have heard so much about—"What Is It," Albino Family, Lightning Calculator, and everything we could think of; but, on account of the rain, we could not see much more fun last night, so D. took us back to the camp, but was ready to meet us again next day, and, could we have got away, would have showr us about the city; but as we could not he met; us at the boat with a box of oranges and some apples, and played ball with us until they were all gone, where for the Union and the Green Mountain Boys. I can only say I wish he was with us. But as he cannot be, we hope to return our favors by showing how we can use our muskets against the rebels. May God bless him and us until we meet again. We have been treated very kindly by the New York people, and we return our thanks to them for the same. We are about to sail, and I must now prepare for "see sickness" for the first time. I think I have seen the elephant, and if you do not get a chance to read this I will tell you all about it when I come home.

GREEN MOUNTAIN SOLDIER.

THE SIXTH AND EIGHTH AVENUE RAIL-ROADS AND THE TROOPS.

On Saturday night one of the soldiers attached First regiment Scott Life Guard, quartered at the old areenal in the Central Park, offered a pass duly signed arsenal in the Central Park, offered a pass duly signed by the commandant of the company to which he was attached, to the conductor of one of the Sixth Avence Raifroad cars. He was informed that Mr. Mason, the President of the road, had given strict orders not to pass any one free of charge, and the volunteer would have been ejected, not having the pairry sum of five cents about him, had not Captain W. H. Jamison, of company H, of the same regiment, fortunately happened to ride in the same car. A few of the volunteers receive a furlough or saturday evening to visit their families, and leaving the barracks armed with a proper pass, signed by the officers, deem themselves secure on the railroad for a gratis ride. They rely on the patriotism of the railroad directors to pass them, and if some kind hearted individual does not pay their fare they are unmercivilly ejected, and compelled to walk a distance of several miles, after incessantly drilling during the day. The same instructions have been given to the conductors on the Eighth Avenuq Railroad.

THE STARS AND STRIPES. FLAG RAISING AT THE NEUTRAL GROUND, WASH-

On Wednesday last a large flag, made by the young ladies of Ward School No. 52, situated on the Kingsbridge road, in the classic locality of Revolutionary history read, in the classic locality of Revolutionary history called the Neutral Ground, was hoisted over the school building with appropriate ceremonies. The exercises were under the direction of the principal, Mr. G. Miller. Addresses were made by Messra. Swackhammer and Hart, after which the pupils recited patriotic speeches and sang the national songs. The young ladies who made the flag have also extensively assisted in the manufacture of lint and bandages for the soldiers.

NAVAL BRIGADE, STATEN ISLAND.

Divine service was yesterday performed before the Naval Brigade, quartered at Staten Island, by the chaplain, Rev. C. W. Denison. A commedious room in the barrack quarters was put in order for the occasion, and we the whole force of the brigade, with the exception be guard and sentries, assembled at the appointed. There were, besides the men of the brigade, many of the very besides the men of the brigade, many visiters from the neighborhood and several from New York press. 4. The reverend chaplain, after prayer and singing some appropriate selections from the Palms, addressed his congregation in a most impressive sermon. He exhorted his military hearers to obey the commands of their superio. 5: he told them of the dangers which threatened the courty, and the part they were to not introduced in the superior of the superior of the property of the designs of the government, whose plans and project. 6 had been endorsed by the people of the North. He hoped that though enlisted to take part in the great war which seemed impending over them, that yet the sword would be turned aside—that the South would turn once me, to her allegiance to the constitution, and that neace and tranquility, without the constitution, and that neace and tranquility, without the most marked attention was "aid to the exhortation of the most marked attention was "aid to the exhortation of the most marked attention was "aid to the exhortation of the most marked attention was "aid to the exhortation of the most marked attention was "aid to the exhortation of the most marked attention was "aid to the exhortation of the most marked attention was "aid to the exhortation of the most marked attention was "aid to the exhortation of the most marked attention was "aid to the exhortation of the most marked attention was "aid to the exhortation of the most marked attention was "aid to the exhortation of the most marked attention was "aid to the exhortation of the sermon the men quietly formed their ranks and we."

CHARLESTON AND LIVERPOOL.

AN ENGLISH STEAMER TO LEAVE THE FORMER FOR The Charlesten Mercury, of May S, says:—It is reported that an English steamer will leave here in a short time for Liverpool. She has line accommodations for passengers, and so favorable an opportunity will, no doubt, be availed of by many of our merchants who are here are ranging to visit Europe for the purchase of their fall supplies.